

Section Two : Adding Effects

List Types

1. Numbered List

- ✓ for a set of steps that need to be in order, you would probably want to use a numbered (ordered) list
- ✓ puts a number in front of each list item
- ✓ the syntax:
 - <h1> How to Make a Sandwich: </h1>
 -
 - Take out two pieces of bread
 - Add meat, cheese and lettuce to one piece
 - Put the other piece on top
 - Cut in half
 -
- ✓ to change number style and starting number:
 - <ol type = "I" start = "5">
- ✓ number style choices:

> 1	Standard Numbering	1, 2, 3
> I	Uppercase Roman Numerals	I, II, III
> i	Lowercase Roman Numerals	i, ii, iii
> A	Uppercase Letters	A, B, C
> a	Lowercase Letters	a, b, c

2. Bulleted List

- ✓ for a list where order is not important, you would want to use a bulleted (unordered) list
- ✓ puts a bullet in front of each list item
- ✓ the syntax:
 - <h1> Sandwich Ingredients: </h1>
 -
 - Bread
 - Chicken
 - Cheese
 - Lettuce
 -
- ✓ to change bullet style:
 - <ul type = "circle">
 - > bullet style choices: square, circle

3. Definition List

- ✓ off-sets the word to be defined from its definition
 - ie ~ tabs the definition
- ✓ the syntax:

```
<h1> Animals </h1>
<dl>
    <dt> Dog
    <dd> Animal that barks
    <dt> Cat
    <dd> Animal that meows
</dl>
```

Adding Images

- ✓ images can be added right into your HTML code, but they must be of the correct graphic format
 - two acceptable formats are .gif and .jpg
 - to find out the correct extension of a picture, right-click on the picture ~ you can give it any name you wish (make it meaningful), but you must keep the extension the same
 - be sure to save your picture in the same folder as where you'll be calling it from
- ✓ the formats describe the file type
- ✓ image tag
 - used to put image in your pages
 - can also be used inside a link or instead of or in addition to screen text. By doing so, you have created a image or picture link.
- ✓ the syntax:

```
<img src = "tree.jpg">
```

Controlling Size in Pictures

- ✓ you can change either the height or width or both
 - note ~ when changing only one (either height or width), the computer will preserve the aspect ratio of your image because the program will change the other one for you
 - ex) If you increased the height by 50%, then the width would automatically be changed by 50%
 - note ~ when you change both height and width, those values will be used even if the image is going to be distorted
- ✓ the syntax (can be expressed as % of browser window or pixels):

```
<img src = "tree.jpg" height = "100%" width = "100%">
OR
<img src = "tree.jpg" height = "500" width = "500">
```


Other Image Settings

- ✓ border indicator ~ adds a border according to given measurements
ex) ``

Border Style Attributes

Tag	Controls	Values
border-style	whether the border is hidden or appears as a single line	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• none (for no border)• solid• double
border-color	the border color	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a color name• hex code
border-width	the border width	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• number of pixels• thin• thick
padding-top	the amount of padding from the top edge	number of pixels
padding-bottom	the amount of padding from the bottom edge	number of pixels
padding-left	the amount of padding from the left edge	number of pixels
padding-right	the amount of padding from the right edge	number of pixels

``

Creating a Text Box

Border-style attributes can also be used for creating a text box.

ie) `<p style = "border-style:solid;border-color:red;border-width:thick;width:300;height:85;padding-left:10;padding-right:10;background-color:yellow;color:blue">`So this is what a text box would look like!!`</p>`

- ✓ the color attribute sets the font color
- ✓ width and height indicate the size of the box
- ✓ background color is the color of the background inside the box

Aligning Text Beside an Image

- ✓ to vertically align text beside an image:

``

- vertical align choices: top, middle, bottom

General Tags

Tag	Name	Description
<code><center></center></code>	center tag	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• centers text
<code><tt></tt></code>	typewriter tag	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• font style ~ appears to have been typed by a typewriter
<code><pre></pre></code>	preformat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• allows information to be presented in the default font style and line breaks in your code will be presented in the browser without the use of tags
<code><blockquote></blockquote></code>	block quote	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• indents text at both the left and right margins
<code><strike></strike></code> OR <code><s></s></code>	strikethrough	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• draws a line through text
<code><sub></sub></code>	subscript	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• applies subscript
<code><sup></sup></code>	superscript	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• applies superscript
<code><small></small></code>	small text	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• text appears smaller than default text
<code><big></big></code>	big text	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• text appears larger than default text

Using the alt Option

The alt parameter is a written description of an image. It will display the caption that you choose, instead of the actual picture, only if the user requests this format. The alt parameter may be used for the following reasons:

1. If someone is using a text-only browser, they will at least see your description of what they would have seen had they been using a graphical browser (although text browsers are not used very much anymore).
2. To display a message if someone has chosen not to display images automatically when a page is loaded. This option speeds up the downloading of a page since the graphics are generally the largest parts of a page.
3. If someone is seeing impaired and has a computer that supports their impairment, they will have your description read aloud to them.

****The syntax:**

``